1 2	3	4
7. Himachal Pradesh	35	40
8. Jammu & Kashmir	8	1
9. Karnataka	7362	3946
10. Kerala	2299	1605
11. Madhya Pradesh	1992	945
12. Maharashtra	9190	4188
13.Orissa	616	651
14. Pondicherry	45	10
15. Punjab	1742	2149
16. Rajasthan	4410	2792
17. Tamil Nadu	1700	227
18. Uttar Pradesh	15499	6307
19. West Bengal	665	267
Total	60659	33250

Violation of Environmental norms by BCCL

*2. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the concern shown by the Environmental Committee of the Bihar Legislative Council recently regarding the indiscriminate mining by Bharat Coking Coal Limited flouting the environmental norms in the Jharia and surrounding coal-fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Committee has observed that Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) should carry out its mining activity in such a way that the environment of the area is maintained. The recommendations of the Committee are as follows :

(i) The people whose houses were affected due to subsidence on 27.10.1996 should be immediately rehabilitated within 3 months.

(ii) The District Administration should remain alert to deal with any untoward incidence that may occur due to subsidence in future and the District Administration should be provided with adequate fund for this purpose.

(iii) DGMS should inform the people who are endangered due to subsidence through electronic media and newspapers in local language at every fifteen days.

(iv) BCCL's approach towards resettlement and rehabilitation of the people should be humanitarian and in accordance with the Constitution.

(v) In order to encourage the people in rehabilitation, it is necessary to demolish and shift the Company's and Government buildings first.

(vi) Sites selected for rehabilitation should be barren and non-agricultural as for as practicable and acceptable to the affected people in terms of convenience for employment, business and transport.

(vii) 50% of the profit earned from the increased coal production should be deployed for rehabilitation till it is completed.

(c) Government of India has constituted a high level Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Coal, to look into the problems of subsidence and fires in the Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields and recommend suitable measures to deal with the problems. The Committee has started its deliberations.

Under/Over Invoicing Export to US

*8. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI :
SHRI ANIL BASU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the findings of a study by three US economists wherein they have concluded that capital flights from India to the United States alone in 1994 and 1995 must have ranged from a maximum of 11 300 million dollars to a minimum of 3.875 million dollars;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken to check the flights of capital through under invoicing of imports and over invoicing of exports to US?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) The Government is aware of the study made by Dr. John S. Zdenowicz, and two others in Florida International University of U.S.A., which is an update of their earlier analysis made in 1994. According to their study estimated capital outflows from India during 1994 range from $ 5893.5 million to $ 411.5 million, and during 1995 from $ 5584.3 million to $ 610.9 million, which have been arrived at by comparing India's import and export prices from and to the United States to average and adjusted average US-world import and export prices. The present study also uses a global price matrix to select average prices for all commodities traded between the US and India and the average prices for all commodities traded between the US and the world.

The study has used only US generated data on imports from and exports to India and compares the same with either India's US import/export prices or with US-world import/export prices. Such a method is not free from pitfalls for the purpose of estimating capital flight, since pricing of commodities in international trade depends on a variety of factors (including differences in quality and specifications) and applying averages in such circumstances can lead to highly erroneous conclusions.

While the study has concluded that there was capital outflow due to under-invoicing of exports and over-invoicing of imports, the Customs authorities have also detected cases of under-invoicing of imports and over-invoicing of exports. The general belief is that imports are under-invoiced to evade high rates of import duty thereon and exports are over-invoiced in order to garner larger benefits under export incentive schemes. The Government has computerised Customs operations in major Custom Houses. One of the objectives of the computerisation of Custom Houses is to create a data-base to enable verification of declared values. The investigation and intelligence has also been strengthened to tackle cases of misdeclaration of value.

[English]

Jute Packaging Material

*9. PROF. JITENDRA NATH DAS :
DR. ASIM BALA :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are aware of the large scale violation of the Jute Packaging Materials Act; 1987 by certain industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases registered against such industries for violation of the aforesaid Act during the last three years;

(c) the action taken by the Government against those industries; and

(d) the steps taken for strict compliance of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) and (b) Government are aware that the cement industry in particular has continued to violate the provisions of the Jute Packaging Materials Act 1987 on various pretexts. The fertiliser (urea) industry also disobeyed provisions of this Act to a large extent till September/October 1996. However, most of them have lately started abiding by the statutory Reservation Order for urea packaging. The following statement shows usage of Jute Packaging Materials by cement and fertiliser (urea) sectors *vis-a-vis* calculated requirement in terms of the Statutory Reservation Order from 1993-94 to 1996-97 (upto Oct. 96):

April/March	Production of Cement by large plants (Mn.M.T.)	Requirement of Jute bags for full compliance of mandatory order (000 M.T.)	Actual off take of jute bags (000 M.T.)	Extent of default in terms of percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1. CEMENT				
1993-94	54.1	340.7	9.2	97.3
1994-95	58.4	367.8	1.0	99.7
1995-96	64.2	288.9	0.3	99.9
1996-97 (upto Oct.)	39.3	176.8	0.0	100.0
II. FERTILISER (Urea)				
1993-94	13.15	118.4	80.2	32.3
1994-95	14.13	127.1	85.5	32.7
1995-96	15.79	71.1	56.2	20.9
1996-97 (Upto Oct.)	8.61	38.7	18.9	51.2

Notes : (1) Requirement of jute bags for both cement and urea has been worked out as per mandatory percentage of use of jute bags on the basis of:
(i) Cement Bags of 450 gms of 50 kg capacity taken into account.
(ii) Urea : 450 gms. of D.W.T. cloth per bag.